

For President
WOODROW WILSON
For Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

DOES NOT CONFER IMMUNITY

AMONG THE rash generalizations regarding spinal fever which are receiving wide circulation is this: "Like measles and scarlet fever, all forms of infantile paralysis confer immunity after recovery."

Scarlet fever and measles do not confer immunity after recovery. On the contrary there are instances of second and third, and even of fourth attacks, in the same persons. There are more second and third attacks than there should be, under the doctrine of probabilities. The statistics create the conclusion that one attack of these maladies confers a slight susceptibility.

There is no proof that one attack of spinal fever confers immunity. There is some proof that it does not.

The doctrine of immunity, in cases of scarlet fever, or measles, is probably due to the fact that second attacks are comparatively rare. These are diseases to which the individual is most subject at certain periods of life. The period is rapidly passed, and the susceptibility correspondingly diminished.

Being hit with a germ is like being hit with a bullet, with the difference that the body may always be wounded by the bullet, but not always by the germ.

Theoretically every person in the community should have scarlet fever or measles, before it is the turn of the person who first had it to be hit again.

As germ diseases become more severe in their ravages, as in pneumonia, where widespread damage is done to wide areas of tissue, the increased susceptibility is readily apparent, in the multiplication of attacks in the same person.

Applying this reasoning to the epidemic now raging, the argument against immunity would proceed about as follows: The disease, while always latent, requires special conditions to become epidemic. Not once in ten years, for instance, will New York have a scourge of it like the present.

Its attacks will be mainly confined to children under ten years. Of the total number of children in New York under ten years, one in 333 will suffer an attack during the present epidemic.

The probability of so general a danger from the malady before these same children have passed ten years is remote, and if there should be other epidemics, the probability that any of these children would be again attacked is as one to 333, with an allowance for increased susceptibility which would be slight.

Doubtless the mathematical probability of two attacks in the same person are no greater than one chance in 3,000. If therefore, there are in 3,000 cases more than one second attack, there is evidence of slightly increased susceptibility.

CHILD LABOR BILL

THE EXPECTED resistance to the Child Labor bill will not materialize. An unofficial poll of the Senate shows that an overwhelming majority of the members will vote for the measure. The Democratic caucus, representing the Democrats in the Senate, has voted to give the bill an early place.

Thus President Wilson, able to distinguish between important and unimportant things, has brought to pass, or shortly will bring to pass, a piece of humane legislation of far more value to the country than most of the remedial laws passed by Congress.

For years statesmen have talked of putting this measure through, but at the end it has always been left untouched. Many of the states have passed laws which prevent the employment of children. Many others have not. It is the clearest justice, as between states which permit the employment of child labor, and those which do not, that Federal law should equalize the condition.

This is not the prime justification for the law, however. The law is supported by the profound facts of child life. The bodies of children under 16 years of age are not adapted to long hours of exhausting labor. To submit the little ones to such burdens is to deprive them of their share of the joy of living. The nation is robbed of the services of sound adults. A farmer will not work his colt before it has attained a measure of maturity. How much less then should men work their children.

The opposition to the bill, when it comes up, and there will be some opposition, will be based upon state rights. The doctrine of state rights was severely jolted by the Civil War. It has no application to matters which are the concern of the whole nation.

The movement of law during the last twenty years, or more, has steadily been toward confiding to the nation those things which belong to it.

The principle of state rights has been potent in impeding just settlements between labor and capital. The strongest argument against such measures as workmen's compensation and the eight hour day, is the claim that competition is made unequal between the industries of the several states.

Bridgeport, for instance, works under the compensation act, does not employ small children in the shops, grants the eight hour day and so on. Bridgeport has a clear moral claim to so much Federal interference as will make these basic conditions uniform throughout the country.

DANISH WEST INDIES

THE DANISH West Indies are an outwork of this continuing effort. The great harbor of St. Thomas, adapted to contain an entire navy, ought to be the property of the United States. The national defense requires it.

The president, in concluding negotiations with Denmark, by which these islands may become the property of the United States, is merely making more complete that preparation which has been so loudly demanded. The price, \$25,000,000, is inconceivable when measured in terms of naval value.

A CABINET THAT WILL NEVER BE

THE NEW YORK Herald invites Mr. Hughes to announce that he will, if elected, make Joseph H. Choate secretary of state, Theodore Roosevelt, secretary of war and Elihu Root attorney general.

Such an announcement is much to be wished. It would quite settle the election.

It would enable those who want war to cast their votes for Hughes, and leave the rest of the country free to vote for Wilson and peace.

A HARD PILGRIMAGE

The primary bow that spanned Bridgeport with such far-seen brilliance, faded into secondary, faded away. Darkness succeeded. Very gloom that once illuminated patch of sky stared at Chairman Wilcox as he drove on Sunday to the candidate's house, so recently a house of happy dreams. Mr. Hughes was going to make only a dozen speeches. What was the use of more? Progressives were weeping joyously on Republican necks. State after State was being carried by rapt rers. Then came the Battle of Syracuse, following so many reverses of the Elephant-Moose Allies. Harmony and sugar plums had to be given up. The Middle-of-the-Road Progressives were out for elephant in a dozen States. Mr. Wilcox put the case positively still. So many cities are yearning to hear Mr. Hughes that he really must lengthen his speech-making expedition. In cold prize, the brethren are getting frightened. Where, indeed, is Mr. Hughes' presence? They must get the first fruits of the campaign. Massachusetts with its Progressive insurgents may well cry for his aid. In Connecticut and New Jersey, with New York, he must maintain a home mission. In the Middle West and War West, which now especially yearn for his services, where shall he begin and how leave off?

If he is to preach Americanism, he has plenty of Republicans who stand in need of conversion. He will find them in Ohio and Indiana. In Wisconsin both factions of Republicans, the followers of Governor Philip and the followers of Senator La Follette, are tainted with embargos and proper subjects for de-hyphenation. Republican Michigan, so lately Mr. Ford's Michigan, needs sorely a homily on preparedness. At Chicago Mr. Hughes can find in Senator Sherman and Representative Mann two choice specimens of Mr. Hughes' party in Congress, the party that denounces Mr. Wilson's "weakness" and "vacillation" and then refuses to uphold his vigorous maintenance of American rights. In Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, he will show his sturdy Americanism, will he not, by trouncing the unfaithful Republican Representatives and Senators, the men who have made the Cuckoo Party the party of surrender, of cowardice, of truckling to alien sympathies? And so, on to the Pacific, we wish him a prosperous progress in the work of awakening a proper sense of conflict in his own party, which has other and more sinister enemies. The men who have made the Cuckoo Party the party of surrender, of cowardice, of truckling to alien sympathies? And so, on to the Pacific, we wish him a prosperous progress in the work of awakening a proper sense of conflict in his own party, which has other and more sinister enemies.

In North Dakota, by the way, aside from the regrettable case of Senator McCumber, whose re-election Mr. Hughes, as an ardent and a genuine American, must be presumed to oppose, he will find a new and perilous kind of Republicanism. The so-called Non-Partisan League, an organization of farmers, has nominated all the candidates on the Republican ticket. The League, the great days of Populism, have dawned for North Dakota Republicanism. It seems to be a Socialist Party. "A peculiar condition," as Mr. McCumber says.

Peculiar conditions all along the line await the amiable gentleman who begins his pilgrimage in August. He needs to make a great many speeches, a great many kinds of speeches; or wouldn't it be safer to throw his whole soul into the notification speech, and let it go at that?

TEN QUESTIONS FOR MR. HUGHES.

- 1.—Why is Wall Street for Hughes?
 - 2.—Why is the German vote for Hughes?
 - 3.—Why are the great financial interests that are still plotting to substitute a central bank for the Federal Reserve System for Hughes?
 - 4.—Why are the tariff monopolists who scheduled the schedule of the tariff, Payne-Aldrich tariff for Hughes?
 - 5.—Why are the chief opponents of American neutrality for Hughes?
 - 6.—Why are the advocates of armed intervention and war with Mexico for Hughes?
 - 7.—Why are the trusts for Hughes?
 - 8.—Why are the champions of military conscription for Hughes?
 - 9.—Why are all the elements of political reaction and political Bourbonism for Hughes?
 - 10.—Why is every enemy of industrial, financial and corporation reform for Hughes?
- When Mr. Hughes makes his speech of acceptance we assume that he will be glad to the opportunity to answer these questions or similar questions that relate to the extraordinary character of his most powerful supporters. It is precisely the kind of support that Mr. Root would have if he were the Republican candidate, or that Senator Penrose or William Barnes could have relied on had the Chicago Convention nominated either of them, instead of Mr. Hughes.
- There is not an intelligent Republican who will not frankly admit that except for Wall Street, Big Business and the German vote, Mr. Hughes would have practically no chance of election. This support is the backbone of his campaign.
- Some of the Republican candidate's friends are already boasting that a larger campaign fund can be raised in Wall Street this year to elect Hughes than Mark Hanna blackjacked out of the corporations to re-elect McKinley in 1900. There must be a reason for this confidence, and a similar reason for the confidence that have been held between the Hughes managers and leaders of the German propaganda. What is the central idea of the Hughes campaign—that Wall Street will put up the money to organize the Hughes campaign? Or is it the fact that the German vote will make Mr. Hughes President?
- Mr. Hughes may answer that while all these sinister interests are for him, he is not for them. That was Mr. Hearst's reply in 1906 when Mr. Hughes asked why he was not the candidate for Governor. The answer was not satisfactory ten years ago when Mr. Hearst gave it as his excuse, and it cannot be satisfactory now.
- In Mr. Hughes' case a complete reply is doubly necessary. When he was Governor of New York his State Administration was wrecked by the same kind of influences that are now trying to make him President. They put him into office to save a corrupt Republican organization and a rotten system of government. Having used him successfully, they made sure that he should not overthrow either the organization or the system, and they had their way. Does any rational man doubt that they would have their way again if Mr. Hughes became President?
- No matter how great the ability or how lofty the personal character of a President-elect may be, it is just and right that he should be judged in a large measure by the kind of support that he rallies to his cause. Mr. Hughes has had a great deal to say about the "timidity and vacillation" of President Wilson. When he makes his speech of acceptance will he bravely tell the American people what he thinks of the Wall Street-German Alliance, without whose money and votes he can never be elected?

GEN. DODD RETIRES TODAY

Brigadier General George A. Dodd, who commanded the flying column sent in pursuit of the Villa raiders, will attain his sixty-fourth milestone today, and under the operation of the age limit rule, will be retired from active service. Uncle Sam's army General Dodd held the rank of colonel when he chased the ebullient Mexican outlaws, and he was elevated to the rank of brigadier general early this month, being one of the five colonels to receive a boost in rank by President Wilson, acting under the terms of the army re-organization bill.

General Granger Adams, another of the colonels selected for the higher grade, is also nearing the age limit, as he will be sixty-four in September.

Gen. Dodd has been an army officer just forty years, having graduated from West Point in the class of 1876, and he was as lame as Gen. Adams. Dodd has long been noted as a cavalry expert, and he is said to be one of the best judges of horseflesh in any army. As a horseman he has had few equals, and expert horsemanship is his hobby. His devotion to the equestrian art has been so keen as at times to provoke criticism among his colleagues, but on the whole there have been few more popular officers than Dodd, and his friends were delighted when he was made a brigadier general in time for him to retire with that rank.

While Dodd did not capture "Pancho" Villa, he did succeed in dispersing the bandits—a success achieved by hard, all-night riding and a quick surprise on the bandit camp just at daylight.

Gen. Dodd reached the rank of colonel in 1909. He is the only cavalryman among the five colonels promoted to brigadier general rank. Of the others Granger Adams is in the field artillery branch of the service; Clarence P. Townsley, superintendent of West Point Military Academy, is in the coast artillery, and Charles G. Morton and Edward H. Plummer are infantry leaders. Plummer and Townsley have still over three years to serve, and both will retire on the same September day in 1919. Morton is the longest period of service ahead of him, as he will not reach the age limit until early in 1925.

WILSON HIS FREE CHOICE

Vote, Pro of Independence, Says Hughes Offers Nothing.

"I have in my voting career cast my ballot for Cleveland, McKinley, Bryan and Roosevelt, and therefore can claim some degree of independence," said C. W. Alcott of New Haven, in a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"There are no many reasons," continued Mr. Alcott, "why an independent should prefer Wilson to Hughes that I am afraid your space would all be taken up in the enumeration. I will therefore give but three all sufficient reasons for the faith within me. "First, the President is absolutely honest and conscientious in all his undertakings, and his high ideals and moral purposes both at home and abroad have spread their influence for good throughout the nation. "Second, many great achievements for the benefit of mankind when thrown into the scales against his mistakes of judgment so far outweigh the errors that the balance in favor of the good that he has done can not be estimated. "Third, Mr. Hughes has nothing to offer that we as a nation are not already in possession of."

Child Labor Bill to Pass

Washington, July 26.—Child labor legislation found a place on the senate legislative program today, its passage determined on by leaders after an urgent request of the committee from the White House. Senate democrats, last night decided over the protests of southern senators to put it ahead of the shipping bill.

PROSPERITY NOTES

At least there is one item in which Democratic prosperity shows a falling off. Bradstreet's reports a decline of 80 per cent. in commercial failure liabilities.

For six months of 1916 Bradstreet's finds that bank clearings have averaged approximately \$20,000,000,000 per month. Can the tall Mr. Fairbanks prove that this is less than the 1912 Republican record of \$14,000,000,000 per month?

Against a four-year gain of more than \$3,000,000,000, or 39 per cent. in the country can not prosper under Democratic administration.

Bradstreet's building record shows that in the second quarter of 1916 the country invested \$266,000,000 in permanent building improvements, which is 32 per cent. above last year. This is another hard blow to the Republican idea that prosperity rests upon war.

There is only one business record of Republican days which Democratic prosperity has not demolished, and that is the \$178,000,000 of failure liabilities brought out by Wall Street and Republican administration in 1907-'08—which still stands as the world's panic record.

The first six months of 1916 show new industrial and financial incorporations of \$1,800,000,000. This is 70 per cent. of the greatest 12-months record under Republican administration. Moreover, it kills the chief Republican campaign slogan, that business fears the approach of peace.

There are 1,240,000 tons of steel merchant vessels now building in American shipyards against 270,000 under Republican administration in 1912; and yet the Republican platform declares that only under Republican subsidy and subventions can Americans build and sail ships.

With the eight great Middle West States of the upper Mississippi Valley reporting an increase of \$653,000,000, or 30 per cent. in their bank deposits since 1912, it will not be easy sailing for the Republican propaganda to prove that Democratic prosperity hangs upon war exports, especially when the Middle West deposit growth is three times heavier than that of New England.

After the Hughes-Fairbanks platform has solemnly announced that only subsidies and subventions produce merchant navies, it is unkind in the Commerce Department to file a 200-page expert report showing that 95 per cent. of the British merchant marine consists of unsubsidized cargo carriers, and that the Hamburg-American, the great German line, never received a dollar of subsidy.

Bradstreet's prosperity index—based on bank clearings and values of leading bonds and shares—shows that the ratio of the Republican prosperity of 1912 to the Democratic article of 1916 is 9.18 to 11.48—or a margin of 24.5 per cent. in favor of the Democratic brand. Can Messrs. Hughes and Fairbanks prove that 9.18 is bigger than 11.48? That is their contract between now and November.

The Wall Street Journal reports that securities aggregating a par value of \$1,452,000,000 were admitted to dealings on the New York Stock Exchange during the first half of 1916. This is 80 per cent. of the greatest full year record—that of 1912—in Republican days. And yet the W. S. J. bemoans the fact that Wall Street has to submit to Democratic administration instead of the old Republican practice of the Government bowing to Wall Street.

Will Push Navy Bill

Washington, July 26.—Senate leaders, encouraged today by President Wilson's stand for the senate naval program, were in high hopes that the senate bill would suffer less at the hands of a conference committee than has been expected.

CANT RAISE MILK RATES

Washington, July 26.—Proposed increase in the rates over New England railroads on milk, cream and their products were found not justified today by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Max Piratsky of New York, was dived while swimming at Manhattan Beach Point.

Summer Goods

The Alling Rubber Store is well stocked with summer goods for general and vacation uses.

BATHING CAPS

A handsome variety of pure Rubber Caps, all colors, 25c to \$1.00.

WATER WINGS

19c and 25c.

TENNIS RACKETS

\$1.00 to \$6.00.

TENNIS BALLS

17c up.

RUBBER COLLARS

Will not wilt down and are easily cleaned, 20c and 25c.

THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857
Business Hours from 8:30 to 6 p.m. daily including Saturday.



Hats!

And a Hint of Autumn Styles

Nobody likes to think of fall, for nobody is yet tired of summer, but there are certain hints that summer is fleeting, and quite suggestive are

The Autumn Hats

New Felt Sailors. Women have begun already to wear them. The colors are the prettiest ever, light summery shades with underbrims of white.

White and Rose Pearl Gray and Pink Purple and White Old Blue and White

with similar fashionable combinations

Silk and Satin Sailors, black or white, wide brimmed, original conceptions and very exclusive. The trimmings are of the simplest order yet very unusual. A soft folding of moire or satin, and a wide flare, the semblance of a great bird's wing. Material of the choicest.

Panamas for outing wear, exclusive models and plainly decorated with bands or plaited "cocarde." There are two months yet for Panamas.

Leghorn Hats for beach and country wear.

Silk Petticoats, \$4.95

A group of stylish Taffetas that were \$5.95, but it is necessary to lighten the stock, and so these will be sold at a dollar reduction.

Wednesday morning, second floor.

Dainty Jewelry and Accessories

A new line of small Brooches which are distinctively novel and show the greatest refinement in design. Circles studded with tiny pearls, wreaths that are graceful, ovals with enameled posies, clover leaves, pansies, etc., all of these in green gold and silver.

\$1.00 to \$2.00

German Silver Mesh Purses, pouch shaped and of capacious size, large enough to hold money, handkerchief and keys. Drawn together with a silver chain and tiny ball. Very attractive.

\$1.00

Jewelry Section, main floor.

Porch Furniture. All that remain of the reed and rattan rockers and chairs to be closed out this week.

Fourth floor.

Priscilla Magazine for August now ready, on sale both at the art section, third floor, and the pattern department, main floor.

10 cts a copy. \$1.00 yearly subscription.

The D. M. Read Co.

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.

CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

FRUIT JAR RUBBERS

FOR MASON JARS—

At 8c dozen—Gray Seal—Extra wide, extra thick. "The Seal that seals."

At 8c dozen—Evergrip Red Rubber—Splendid quality with a grip that holds.

At 5c dozen—Winner Gray Mason—Remarkable value for a 5c rubber.

FOR LIGHTNING JARS—

At 8c dozen—Blackberry—A gray rubber of pure gum which fits standard "Lightning" jars.

Baseball Goods

TENNIS GOODS

GARDEN HOSE

BICYCLES and BICYCLE TIRES

Jaycox Rubber Co.

1042 MAIN ST. HEAD CANNON ST.

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING FARMER